

HEALTH
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POULTON-LE-FYLDE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE
HEALTH AND SANITARY
CONDITIONS
OF THE
DISTRICT
FOR
1956

C. ROBERTSON WILSON. M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Edin).

Medical Officer of Health.

POULTON-LE-FYLDE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

THE
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR
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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
TOWN HALL
POULTON-LE-FYLDE.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE POULTON-LE-FYLDE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

<u>Chairman</u>	Councillor R.J. Hull. J.P.
<u>Vice Chairman</u>	Councillor A. Bennett.
Councillor Mrs. G.M.A. Abbott.	
Councillor G.C. Bishop.	
Councillor J.K. Bunn.	
Councillor J. Carrabine.	
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Councillor G. Hadman.	
Councillor S. Hanham.	
Councillor W. Haythornthwaite.	
Councillor A.J. Lofthouse.	
Councillor T.J. Minshull.	
Councillor T. Parkinson.	
Councillor F. Walton.	
Councillor J.L. Kidd Whitaker.	

Chairman of the Health Committee

Councillor F. Walton.

Clerk of the Council.	A. Senior, F.C.C.S., A.A.C.C.A.
Medical officer of Health.	C. Robertson Wilson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Edin.)
Engineer & Surveyor.	T.D. Manning. M.I.Mun.E., M.R.S.H.
Public Health Inspector.	A.S. Johnson. M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Part time clerical assistant in the Public Health Department -	Mrs. D. Cox.

POULTON-LE-FYLDE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1956.

The general health of the district, so far as notifiable disease was concerned, proved satisfactory, the incidence of such diseases being quite materially lower than in the preceeding two years. Whooping Cough was the one exception, and Poulton-le-Fylde only shared in the general prevalence throughout the Fylde Division of the County. An interesting point elicited by the Health Visitors during visits to the homes of those affected was that practically the whole of these cases occurred in children who had not received immunising injections. Of recent years the material available for Whooping Cough Immunisation is of greatly improved efficiency, and, even if every case injected does not receive that immunity, they will have much less severe attacks. Anything that can be done to alleviate a disease distressing alike to child and parent should be done.

The main cause of death in males and females was disease of the Heart and Circulation, chiefly of degenerative type and attributable to advancing years. Out of 113 deaths from all causes 87 were in this category. On the whole the local population lives on towards the "three score years and ten".

Representation of individual unfit houses for closure or demolition orders has continued through the year. There has to date been no move to deal with anything as a clearance area.

The overloading of the sewers is a matter of concern and with the district being popular for new housing estates built by private enterprise, such development will have to be watched and controlled until relief is provided by progress with the new sewerage scheme.

My thanks are due to all, committee members and my colleagues on the Council's staff, for interest taken and help afforded in carrying out my duties.

Yours faithfully,

C. ROBERTSON WILSON.

Medical Officer of Health.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

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The area of the district is 2,272 acres, divided into five wards as under:-

Poulton North

Poulton East

Poulton West

Hardhorn

Carleton

The Urban District of Thornton-Cleveleys lies on the North side, the Parishes of Singleton and Hardhorn-with-Newton lie to the East and South, and on the West side is the County Borough of Blackpool.

The district is mainly residential, and most of the industrial population is employed by the Imperial Chemical Industries, the Building Trades, the British Railways and in agriculture.

The population for Mid - 1956 . 9320.

Number of inhabited houses
according to the rate book. 3310

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B I R T H S

There were 130 births registered during the year, 56 males and 74 females; the birth rate being 13.9 per 1,000 population as against 12.7 per 1000 for 1955.

The adjusted birth rate was 14.5 per 1000 (Comparability Factor 1.04).

2 illegitimate births and 4 stillbirths were registered.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

One death of an infant under 1 year old was recorded - giving an infant mortality rate of 8 per 1000 live births, there were no deaths recorded for 1955.

The infant mortality rate for England and Wales for 1956 was 23.8 per 1000 live births.

D E A T H S

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Total 113. Males 59. Females 54.

The crude death rate for 1956 was 12.1 per 1,000 population, compared with 14.5 per 1,000 for the previous year.

The adjusted death rate was 12.4 per 1,000 (comparability factor 1.02).

CAUSES OF DEATH

	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	1
Tuberculosis, other forms	1	-	1
Meningococcal infections	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung & bronchus	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	4	4
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	5	7	12
Diabetes	1	-	1
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	11	11	22
Coronary disease, angina	22	8	30
Hypertension with heart disease	1	2	3
Other heart disease	3	3	6
Other circulatory disease	3	3	6
Pneumonia	1	-	1
Bronchitis	2	2	4
Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	2	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	6	9
Accidents	2	2	4
Suicide	1	1	2
	<hr/>		
TOTAL DEATHS	59	54	113
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BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Year	Population	Acreage	Live Births		Deaths	
			No. Registered	Rate per 1000 Population	No. Registered.	Rate per 1000 Population.
1926	2971	914	40	13.5	41	13.8
1936	5966	2410	69	11.5	78	13.0
1946	7278	2410	109	14.9	98	13.4
1956	9320	2272	130	13.9	113	12.1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES
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83 cases of infectious diseases were notified during the year; as follows:-

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 8 cases notified; these came within the age groups 4 - 5 years.

WHOOPING COUGH.

This very serious disease was the cause of 46 cases in 1956; all occurring in children in the age groups 0 - 14 years; 31 of these cases affected children of school age.

Parents may have their children protected against this disease by immunisation.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

One case of the non-paralytic variety of this disease was notified.

The introduction of the anti-poliomyelitis Vaccine took place during the year; and a limited number of selected children were given the injection; it is hoped that more vaccine will be made available to enable all children to be given the benefit of its protection.

MEASLES.

9 cases of measles were notified; a comparison of the incidence of this disease may be drawn from the following figures:

1952	47 cases.
1953	23 cases.
1954	104 cases.
1955	48 cases.
1956	9 cases.

DIPHTHERIA.

No cases of diphtheria were notified during the year.

Supplies of Diphtheria Anti-Toxin are obtainable by Medical Practitioners from Victoria Hospital, Blackpool.

DYSENTERY.

There were 11 notifications of dysentery, the majority occurring in the age groups 5 years and over.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of new cases of tuberculosis notified during the year was 3.

A Tuberculosis Service is provided in its various aspects by the Regional Hospital Board, Lancashire County Council, and the District Council.

The Hospital Board is responsible mainly for treatment, and the County Council for prevention, care and after care.

A Tuberculosis Health Visitor is provided by the Lancashire County Council, and Hospital & Chest Clinic facilities are provided by the Blackpool and Fylde Hospital Management Committee.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

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Facilities for the examination of material in suspected cases of Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Tuberculosis, etc., are available to all medical practitioners at Blackpool Victoria Hospital, and Elswick Sanatorium.

CONTROL OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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A thorough investigation is carried out on the occurrence of a case of a Notifiable Disease, and where necessary specimens of vomit or faeces are collected and forwarded to the laboratory for analysis.

Disinfectant fluid is issued to all cases of infectious disease when requested, and terminal disinfection, by fumigation, is carried out when necessary and on request.

TABLE OF CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1956.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total Cases at all ages.	Age Periods - Years								25 and over	Age un-known	Total Deaths
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-			
Scarlet Fever	8					1	7					
Whooping Cough	46	3	8	3	1	7	23	1				
Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	1						1					
Measles	9		1			3	4				1	
Dysentery	11		1				5	1		3	1	
Meningococcal Infection	1									1		1
Erysipelas	4									4		
Tuberculosis Respiratory	1									1		2
Tuberculosis Other	2							1		1		1
	83	3	10	3	1	11	40	3	-	10	2	4

The total number of cases for 1954 was 230 and for 1955 was 124.

HEALTH SERVICE.HOME NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SERVICE.NURSING.

General nursing cases and confinements are attended by District Nurses and Midwives of the Lancashire County Council.

CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES.TREATMENT.

There are no clinic or treatment centres directly under the control of the local authority.

Headway was made during the year, towards the building in Poulton-le-Fylde of a School Clinic and Child Welfare Centre by the Lancashire County Council.

School Clinic Sessions are held twice weekly, on Tuesday and Friday mornings; and a Child Welfare Centre Session every Tuesday afternoon in the Church Hall, Vicarage Road; by the School and Child Welfare Department of the Lancashire County Council.

Centres for the treatment of Venereal Diseases are at Victoria Hospital, Blackpool, and the Royal Infirmary, Preston.

HOSPITALS.HOSPITALS.

There is no hospital situated within the district.

For general cases the main hospitals used are the Blackpool Victoria and Wesham Park Hospitals, of the Blackpool and Fylde Hospital Management Committee, and the Preston Royal Infirmary of the Preston and Chorley Hospital Management Committee.

Infectious diseases cases are admitted to the Devonshire Road Hospital, Blackpool; Tuberculosis cases use the Elswick Sanatorium; and smallpox cases go to the Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, near Bury under the management of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.AMBULANCE.

The Lancashire County Council administers the ambulance service.

The nearest Ambulance Station to Poulton is at Thornton, and ambulances are usually obtained either from this station, or from Fleetwood.

An ambulance and a car are available at Fleetwood, and an ambulance, dual purpose vehicle and car are on call at Thornton.

The service is maintained throughout the year on a 24 hour basis.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 - SECTION 47.

There were no applications made for removal during 1956.

MEDICAL STAFF OF CLINIC.

Dr. A.H. Penistan - Asst. Divisional Medical Officer,
Lancashire C.C.

Health Visitor & School Nurse: Miss E.R. Procter.

Midwife: Mrs. J.H. Mallandaine, Telephone:
30, Moorway, 3528.
Poulton-le-Fylde.

District Nurse: Mrs. R.A. Ronson, Telephone:
18, Fylde Road, 2529.
Poulton-le-Fylde.

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WATER SUPPLY.

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A plentiful and excellent supply of water is provided to the Poulton-le-Fylde area by the Fylde Water Board.

The water is piped from their gathering grounds at Grizedale and Stocks.

During 1956, 346 new houses were connected to the public mains, bringing the total houses, supplied by the board to 3309; and supplying a population of 9,318.

Only one house in the town obtains water from a private supply.

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HOUSING CONDITIONS.

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GENERAL.

A number of unfit houses are situated in the town and the outlying districts.

Housing defects found were mainly of a minor character, and the majority of the defects were remedied by informal action.

There is a demand for small family houses, and a number will be required to rehouse families displaced from Clearance Areas.

HOUSING CONDITIONS. (Contd).

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OVERCROWDING.

Overcrowding of houses appears to be due principally to young married families living with their parents; or living in lodgings; nine such cases were allocated Council Houses in 1956.

There are approximately 100 applicants for Council Houses on the waiting list.

PRIVATE BUILDING.

An appreciable amount of building by private contractors is going on in the district and increasing numbers of families are moving into Poulton from outside areas.

An estimation shows that the population could reach 16,000 by 1971.

The main difficulty in the provision of new sites for building is the overloading of the sewers by the addition of new houses. This state of affairs will be relieved by the provisions of new sewers, under the scheme for sewerage the Town.

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SUMMARY OF REPORT.

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BIRTH RATE:- The birth rate shows an increase on last year

Births:-	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
	101	106	130

DEATH RATE:- The crude death rate is lower than for 1955 or 1954.

Deaths:-	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
	101	121	113

INFANT MORTALITY:- The infant mortality rate is lower than for 1954, and is lower than the rate for England and Wales for 1956.

Infant Deaths:-	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
	3	Nil	1

Maternal Mortality is NIL.

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INFECTIOUS DISEASES: The outbreak of whooping cough was the only notable prevalence of infectious disease. 4 deaths from infectious diseases were attributed to:- Tuberculosis 3; Meningococcal infection 1.

POULTON-LE-FYLDE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
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Public Health Department,
 Town Hall,
 Poulton-le-Fylde.

THE REPORT OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st. DECEMBER 1956.

To the Chairman and Members of the Poulton-le-Fylde
Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the report on the work of the Health Department for the year 1956.

Mr. A.R. Johnson, then Public Health Inspector, has since taken up an appointment with another Authority; and this report is a record of his work.

In July the designation Sanitary Inspector was changed by Parliament, and this health official is now known by the title Public Health Inspector.

Mr. Johnson would wish me to pass on his thanks and appreciation to Dr. Wilson, Medical Officer of Health, to his colleagues in the Town Hall, and to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest and support.

Yours faithfully,

J.A. LOFTHOUSE.

Public Health Inspector.

STATISTICS.

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1946</u>
Area of Poulton-le-Fylde in Acres	2272	2410
Population mid-year; Registrar-General.	9320	7278
Number of inhabited Houses	3310	2143

SANITARY INSPECTION.

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Number of premises visited	257
Total number of visits	761

Defects or nuisances discovered	57
Defects or nuisances abated	45

Informal notices served	28
Statutory Notices served	4

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

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	<u>1956</u>	<u>1946</u>
Water closets	3708	2421
Waste Water Closets	Nil	5
Pails .	17	37
Privies	5	26
Dry Ashpits	Nil	17
Moveable dustbins	3606	2112

No conversions to water closets; of other forms of sanitary accommodation, have taken place during the year.

CAMPING SITES.

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7 Sites were used for camping purposes, housing approx. 700 persons at one time.

2 licenses were issued to site operators, and a third site attained licensed status.

Caravan camping is a growing form of recreation; and Poulton-le-Fylde has many attractions to caravanners. It is estimated that 400 caravans and tents were in use during the summer period.

At the end of 1950, 89 shack dwellings were permanently occupied in the Normoss Area; at 31st December 1956 there were 11 such dwellings.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

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The sewage disposal works at Skippool Marsh, with the screening plant and tidal storage tanks continued to operate throughout the year.

Due to the rapid expansion of the town parts of the sewerage system became overloaded in times of wet weather.

During the year progress was made towards the provision of the new sewerage system.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

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The cleansing service is under the control of the Engineer and Surveyor to whom I am indebted for the following information.

A weekly refuse collection service is in operation, refuse being collected by one vehicle working full time, and by another vehicle working 1½ days each week, this refuse is disposed of to Skippool Marsh where controlled tipping is undertaken.

Salvage, in the form of waste paper, cardboard, metals, and rags, is also collected and sold.

During 1956 approximately 3619 dustbins were emptied every week. The total weight of refuse collected for the year was approximately 3,600 tons. The total weight of salvage collected for the year was approximately 80 tons.

STREET SWEEPING.

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The Council's workmen swept approximately 550 miles of highway during the year.

RODENT CONTROL.

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One trained operative is employed part-time on the destruction of rats and mice; various methods are put into operation; and such poisons as Zinc phosphide, arsenic and Warfarin are used.

The Council's sewers received the annual test baiting treatment and were proved to be free from infestation.

Type of Property	No. of proper- ties in district	No. of proper- ties ins- pected	Total Inspect- ions carried out	Properties inspected found infested by:				Total Treat- ments carried out
				R A T S		M I C E		
				Large Infestations	Small Infestations	Large Infestations	Small Infestations	
Dwelling Houses.	3342	57	276	-	24	-	19	43
Business Premises	387	22	109	1	10	-	4	15
Agricult- ural Premises	99	12	12	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3828	91	397	1	34	-	23	58

DISINFESTATION

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There were no large infestations nor many, during the year; and those treated were for cockroaches, ants, fleas and flies.

D.D.T. smoke, powder and liquid were used for treatment, and proved successful, advice was given on the occurrence of an infestation, and premises were disinfested when necessary.

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HOUSING.

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SUMMARY

Number of new houses erected during 1956 by private contractors.

346

Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit.

1. Number found during year 48

2. Number existing at end of year 45

Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects 59

Number of inspections made 125

Dwelling houses not in all respects fit, but capable of being rendered fit. 41

Dwelling houses demolished during year 1

Dwelling houses closed during year 2

Unfit dwelling houses rendered fit 35

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES

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1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:-

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	59
(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal made for the purpose.	125
2. Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:	
(a) Number found during year	48
(b) Number (or estimated number) at end of year	45
3. Number of dwelling houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit.	41

2. Clearance Areas. (Housing Act 1936 and Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954):-

1. Number of dwelling houses demolished during year:	
(a) Unfit houses	NONE
(b) Other houses	NONE
2. Number of persons displaced	NONE

3. Houses not included in Clearance Areas:-

1. Houses demolished or closed during year:	
(a) <u>Housing Act, 1936.</u>	
(i) Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure (Section II)	1
(ii) Number of persons displaced	1
(iii) Closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by owners under Section II and still in force	NONE
(iv) Parts of building closed (Section 12)	NONE
(b) <u>Housing Act, 1949.</u>	
(i) Closed as a result of closing orders under Sections 3(1) and 3(2).	NONE

(c) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1953 -

(1) Closed as a result of closing orders
under Section 10(1) and 11(2)

2

2. Repairs during the year:(a) Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which
defects were remedied during the period as a
result of informal action by the local authority
under the Housing or Public Health Acts

33

(b) Public Health Acts - action after service of
formal notice - Houses in which defects
were remedied -

(i) By owners

1

(ii) By local authority in default of owners

NONE

(c) Housing Act, 1936 - action after service of
formal notice (Section 9, 10, 11 and 16).
Houses made fit -

(i) By owners

1

(ii) By local authority in default of owners

NONE

(d) Housing Repair and Rents Act, 1954:
Houses reconstructed, enlarged or improved
and Demolition Orders revoked (Section 5)

NONE

4. Unfit houses in temporary use
(Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954):-1. Number of houses at end of year retained for
temporary accommodation and approved for grant
under Section 7.

NONE

2. Number of houses at end of year licensed for
temporary occupation (Section 6).

NONE

5. Improvement Grants - Housing Act, 1949.

Action during year:	Private bodies or Individuals		Local Authority	
	No. of Schemes	No. of dwelling houses or buildings affected.	No. of Schemes	No. of dwelling houses or buildings affected
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	-	-	-	-
(b) Approved by local authority	-	-	-	-
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	1	1	-	-
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	1	1	-	-
(e) Work completed	1	1	-	-
(f) Additional separate dwellings including in (e)	-	-	-	-

MILK SUPPLY.

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There were 18 distributors of milk registered by the Council at 31st December 1956. These distributors operate from the following premises:-

(a) Dairies in the district	6
(b) Shops in the district other than dairies	4
(c) Premises outside the district	8

Tuberculin Tested Milk	12 licenses issued.
Pasteurised Milk	13 licenses issued.
Sterilised Milk	9 licenses issued.

30 samples of milk were taken during the year by the County Health Officers; all were analysed and reported to be genuine.

MILK SAMPLES 1956

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	Methylene Blue Test		Phosph atase Test	Turbid- ity Test	Tuber- culosis Biological Test	Total
	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Satis- factory	Satis- factory	
Tuberculin tested milk	5	2	-	-	3	10
Pasteurised milk	-	-	2	-	-	2
Sterilised milk	-	-	-	1	-	1

MEAT INSPECTION

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There are two licensed private slaughterhouses in the district where meat inspection duties were carried out throughout the year.

A total of 6,482 animals were slaughtered and inspected, and 5 tons 6 cwts 2 qrs. 18 lbs. of meat was rejected as unfit.

Carcases inspected and condemned.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	478	323	75	3864	1742	-
Number inspected	478	323	75	3864	1742	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis -</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	3	3	8	3	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	103	64	2	145	98	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	21.5	20.7	6.6	3.9	5.7	-
<u>Tuberculosis only -</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	2	2	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	45	88	-	-	49	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	9.83	27.96	-	-	2.81	-
<u>Cysticercosis -</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	2	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

FOOD SAMPLING.

Samples of the following foods were taken by the County Health Officers during 1956:

Canned Salmon	1
Barley	1
Sweets	2
Flour Confectionery	2
Whisky	2
Plain flour	1
Cut Mixed peel	1
Bread (3 slices)	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	<u>11</u>

All the samples were analysed and reported to be genuine with the exception of the sample of bread. Two slices of this sample were found to be stained by Iron Oxide and carbon with a trace of oil over an area $\frac{1}{4}$ " x $\frac{5}{8}$ ".

The bakers were interviewed and cautioned.

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FOOD PREMISES

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The following table shews the number of businesses registered with the Council at the end of 1956; and the inspections made during the year.

Type	Number Registered	Number of Inspections
Fried Fish Shops	4	5
Preserved Food Businesses	6	13
Ice Cream manufacturers	3	7
Ice Cream sales	19	32

Visits were made to other food businesses and it was necessary to take informal action only to remedy contraventions.

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SHOP INSPECTIONS

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53 inspections were made under the Shops Act, 1950, and compliance with the Act was secured by giving informal intimations.

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FACTORIESINSPECTIONS.

Premises	Number on Register	Inspection	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	None	None	None	None
Factories not included in the above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	36	11	2	None
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	9	None	None	None
TOTAL	45	11	2	None

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness (Sec. 1)					
Overcrowding (Sec.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (Sec. 3)					
Inadequate ventilation (Sec. 4)					
Ineffective drainage of floors. (Sec. 6)					
<u>SANITARY CONVENIENCES</u> (Sec. 7)					
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	3	None	None	None

